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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/759,225	01/20/2004	Pierre Cote	IQB-0007C4	6449
7590 05/03/2006		EXAMINER		
FLESHNER & KIM, LLP			COUSO, YON JUNG	
P.O. Box 2212	00			
Chantilly, VA 20153-1200			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
•			2624	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/759,225	COTE, PIERRE			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Yon Couso	2624			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).					
Status					
 Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>20 January 2004</u>. This action is FINAL. This action is non-final. Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i>, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. 					
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1-43 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-43 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
Application Papers					
 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152. 					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/20/04.	4) Interview Summary (Paper No(s)/Mail Dai 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	e			

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1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-10, 22-31, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yoshino et al (US Patent No. 5,644,690).

As for claims 1, 22 and 41, Yoshino teaches a method, comprising: receiving a number of facial feature designations (column 4, line 59-column 5, line 6); and displaying a composite image based on the facial feature designations (column 5, lines 14-22).

As for claim 2, Yoshino teaches that the receiving step including displaying a plurality of facial feature images (at least figures 4 and 5); and receiving user signals selecting facial feature images included in the composite image (column 4, lines 15-29).

As for claim 3, Yoshino teaches that the displaying the composite image includes displaying the facial feature images in the composite image as the images are selected by the user signals (column 3, line 44-column 4, line 29).

As for claim 4, Yoshino teaches that the facial feature images in the composite image are displayed at predetermined positions relative to one another when selected (figures 8 and 9).

As for claim 5, Yoshino teaches that receiving user modification signals for changing at least one of a size, shape, or position of at least one of the facial feature images in the composite image (column 5, lines 14-22).

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As for claim 6, Yoshino teaches that the user signals are generated by an input device (column 3, lines 46-52).

As for claim 7, Yoshino teaches that the input device includes one of a touch screen, a mouse, a pointing device, and a keyboard (column 3, lines 46-52).

As for claim 8, Yoshino teaches that the plurality of facial feature images are displayed in separate classes (figures 4 and 5).

As for claim 9, Yoshino teaches that the receiving step includes: displaying information corresponding to a plurality of classes of facial features (figures 4 and 5)); and receiving user signals designating facial features in the composite image, each user signal designating a facial feature from a respective one of the classes (column 4, line 59-column 5, line 6).

As for claim 10, Yoshino teaches that the information includes a plurality of groups of facial feature images, each group corresponding to a respective one of the classes (figures 4 and 5).

As for claims 23-31, see claims 2-10 above.

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

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the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 13, 14, 15, 17-21, 34-36, 38-40, 42, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshino et al (US Patent No. 5,644,690).

The arguments advanced in paragraph 1 above as to the applicability of the reference are incorporated herein.

As for claims 13, 17, 18, 19, 34, 38, 39, and 42, Yoshino teaches displaying facial feature images (figures 4 and 5) and displaying a composite facial image (figures 8 and 9), the composite image including facial feature images selected from the first screen area. Even though Yoshino does not teach details on displaying facial feature images on a first area of a screen and displaying a composite facial image on a second area of the screen, Yoshino clearly discloses displaying both facial feature images and a composite facial image information. Given the reference at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to display facial feature images and a composite facial image in a manner convenient to one of ordinary skill in the art because there is no specific teaching in the Yoshino as to how the facial feature images and a composite facial image should be displayed. Display format is usually based on the user's preference that it is deemed to be a matter of personal

preference as to how the facial feature images and a composite facial image are displayed.

For claims 14, 15, 35, and 36, see claims 9-10 above.

For claims 20, 40, and 43, Yoshino teaches automatically modifying the composite facial image based on a selection of a facial feature image (column 5, lines 14-22).

For claim 21, see claim 10 above.

3. Claims 11, 12, 16, 32, 33, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshino et al (US Patent No. 5,644,690) in view of Johnston (US Patent No. 5,375,195).

The arguments advanced in paragraph 1 above as to the applicability of the reference are incorporated herein.

As for claims 11 and 12, Yoshino teaches that the classes of facial features are selected from the group comprising eyes, mouth, nose, jaw line, face shape, and hair (column 4, lines 21-29 and figures 4 and 5). Even though Yoshino does not specifically teach the facial features such as beard, mustache, lips, skin pigment, and identifying features, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include any number of facial features into the teaching of Yoshino. Moreover Johnston, which is an old and well-known reference in the art of generating composite human faces, teaches various facial features, such as forehead, eyebrows, lips, chin, cheeks, beards, and eyeglasses (column 1, lines 51-57). Johnston also teaches skin pigment (column 1, lines 57-60). Johnston also discloses moustaches and hats (column 12, lines 35-39).

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Given the references at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate facial features taught in the Johnston's reference into Yoshino which primarily discloses basic feature of the forehead because by adding the additional features such as hats, beards, eyeglasses, forehead, eyebrows, lips, chin, cheeks, moustaches, and skin pigment would enhance the composite image of human faces.

For claims 16, 32, 33, and 37, see claims 11 and 12 above.

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Eraslan is also cited.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yon Couso whose telephone number is (571) 272-7448. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 to 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jingge Wu, can be reached on (571) 272-7429. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

YON J. COUSO PRIMARY EXAMINER

YJC

April 25, 2006